

ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ವಿಧಾನಸಭೆ
KARNATAKA LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, the 22nd March 1976/Chaitra, 2, 1898 S.E.

The House met in the Assembly Chamber, Vidhana Soudha,
at One of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER (SMT. K. S. NAGARATHNAMMA) in the Chair]

STARRED QUESTIONS

(to which oral answers were given)

Survey of Economic Disparities

407. SRI M. S. KRISHNAN (Malleswaram).—Will the Minister for Finance and Housing be pleased to state :—

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in respect of economic disparities in the State:

(b) if so, when and the salient and important findings of the survey so conducted.

(c) the percentage of population in the State below 'Poverty Line'.

(d) what steps the Government is taking to reduce the disparities?

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE (Minister for Finance and Housing).—

(a) Yes.

(b) Chapter 37 (pages 866-879) of the State's Draft Fifth Five Year Plan submitted to Planning Commission in August/September 1973 has broadly classified districts on the basis of overall development. Broad classification of districts according to the integrated index of development is as follows:

Highly Developed Districts :—Bangalore and South Kanara.

Developed Districts.—Kolar, Mandya, Mysore, and Shimoga.

Backward Districts.—Belgaum, Bellary, Bidar, Bijapur, Chickmagalur, Chitradurga, Coorg, Dharwar, Hassan, North Kanara, Raichur and Tumkur.

Highly Backward District.—Gulbarga

(c) About 45 per cent.

(d) Government is conscious of the need to reduce regional disparities. This is one of the main objectives of the whole process of Planning and Development and is reflected in many of its programmes.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎಸ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಈಗ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಡಿಸ್ ಪ್ಯಾರಿಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ತಾವು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಮತ್ತು 5ನೇ ಪಂಚವರ್ಷೀಯ ಯೋಜನೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಪಟ್ಟ ಹಾಗೆ ಈ ಸರ್ವೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಲಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ, ಹಾಗಾದರೆ ಈ ಎಕನಾಮಿಕ್ ಡಿಸ್‌ಪ್ಯಾರಿಟಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಗಣನೆಗೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದೀರಿ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೇ?

†SRI M. Y. GHORPADE.—This is a very interesting question. In assessing the relative backwardness or otherwise of the districts when we submitted the draft plan to the Planning Commission, we had adopted some 22 indicators to measure the development in districts. These 22 indicators were classified under six different categories. For instance, demography factor or population factor or percentage of urban population, occupational pattern, land utilisation, productivity of the land, industrial development and finally the infra-structure of social welfare facilities. These are the six categories under which 22 specific indicators were arranged. Then for each of these six groups different weightages were given and they are arranged as per the attempt to develop what is called a development Index. In this way a development index was built up and different districts classified. Then those districts where the development index is above 100 were to be broadly described as highly developed; those districts where index is 105 to 150 were classified as developed; and those districts where the development index is between 75 to 105 were classified as backward and the districts which are below 75 was classified as highly backward. As per this classification only 2 districts in the State came out as highly developed districts, viz., Bangalore and South Kanara; four to five districts came out as developed viz., Shimoga, Mysore, Maladya Kolar and perhaps Coorg. All other districts except Gultarga were classified as Backward and Gulbarga had the unfortunate distinction of being highly backward because its development index was less than 75.

SRI M. S. KRISHNAN.—In answer to (c), may I know the All-India percentage in regard to this?

Asterisks indicate that remarks or speeches have not has been revised by the members concerned

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE.—It is more or less between 45 and 50. This is the position with minor variation there is not a big variation in the percentage below poverty line. As the hon. member knows as per 1961-62 prices an average income of Rs. 20/- per month was considered to be the poverty line. Now as per 1970-71 prices it is Rs. 40/- p.m. An average monthly income of Rs. 40/- and below is generally taken as poverty line and below. As per this definition about 45 to 50 per cent is below the poverty line with a slight variation in different parts of the country. That is why we have put for our purposes 45 per cent. It is quite possible that it may be one or two per cent more than that. But the range is 45 per cent.

ಶ್ರೀ ಸಿ. ಬೈರೇಗೌಡ.—ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ (ಆ)ಕ್ಕೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಕೋರಾರ, ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮಂಡ್ಯ ಮತ್ತು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳು ಮುಂದುವರಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳೆಂದು ಕೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರೋ ಪಾರ್ವಣಿ ರೈನ್ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ವೈ. ಘೋರ್ಪಡೆ.—ನಾವು ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯ ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾ ಇನ್ ಕಂ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿರೋ ಪಾರ್ವಣಿ ರೈನ್ ಜನ ಎಷ್ಟು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದ ಕಾರಣ ಸದ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಳಲಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಮೇನ್ ಇನ್ ಕಂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಿಗುಷದಿಲ್ಲ. ನ್ಯಾಶನಲ್ ಇನ್ ಕಂ, ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬಂದಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ರೆಕ್ಕೆ ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದನ್ನೂ ಕೂಡ 1975-76ಕ್ಕೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ಮಟ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ವರಮಾನವಿತ್ತೆಂಬ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ಸಹ ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆ ಮಾಹಿತಿ 8-10 ದಿನಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನನಗೆ ನಿಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅದು ನಿಕ್ಕಿದ ನಂತರ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾ ಇನ್ ಕಂ ಎಷ್ಟೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವಾಗ ಒಂದು ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ. ಪರ್ ಕ್ಯಾಪಿಟಾ ಇನ್ ಕಂ ಎಷ್ಟೆಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸಿದರೂ ಆ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಇತರ ಸೋರ್ಸ್ ಗಳಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ದೊರೆಯುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಗುರುತಿಸುವುದು ಕಷ್ಟವೆಂದರೆ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪ್ರಾಕ್ಟಿಕಲ್ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಆದಾಯ ಬರಬಹುದು. ಆ ಆದಾಯ ನೇರವಾಗಿ ಆ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜನಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಗೆ ಉತ್ತರ ಹೇಳುವುದು ಅಷ್ಟು ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದುದಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಅಂಕಿ ಅಂಶಗಳನ್ನು ತರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಒಂದೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾರ್ವಣಿ ರೈನ್ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಇರುವ ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕೂಡ ತಿಳಿಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಂದಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೆಂಬ ಫಿಗರ್ ಕೂಡ ನನ್ನ ಕಡೆ ಇದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ವರ್ಕರ್ಸ್ ಶೇಕಡಾವಾರು 55 ಮಂದಿ, ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಹ ಗೊತ್ತಿದೆ. 2½ ಇಂಡಿಕೇಟರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಸೇರಿರತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎಷ್ಟೆಷ್ಟಿರಬೇಕು ಪ್ರಗತಿಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಯಾವಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಗ್ರಿಕಲ್ಚರಲ್ ಲೇಬರ್‌ಸ್ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದಾರೋ ಅದು ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜಿಲ್ಲೆಯೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಬಹುದು.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಎನ್. ಕೃಷ್ಣನ್.—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ (ಈ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾದೇಶಿಕ ಅನಿವಾರಣೆಯನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆಗೊಳಿಸುವ ಅಗತ್ಯತೆಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಮನವರಿಕೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಆದರೆ ನಾನು ಕೇಳುವುದು ಸರ್ವೆ ಮಾಡಿಸುತ್ತೀರಾ ಅಥವಾ ಬೇರೆ ಯಾವುದಾದರೂ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೀರಾ?

SRI M. Y. GHORPADE.—Madam Speaker, to answer that question effectively, I think it is better if I mention briefly the 22 indicators of measuring development or lack of development. The indicators are percentage of urban population in the total population, percentage of agricultural workers in the total workers net area sown as

percentage of cultivable land that is sown, yields productivity, average yield per hectare of serials, pulses and oil seeds which give net productivity, industrial establishment as percentage of total, what percentage of the total, industrial establishments are located in the district, and then we come to the infrastructure: net area irrigated number of vehicles, road length in Kms. per thousand Kms. area, number of people, average population served by Bank branches, value of turnover per regulated market, percentage of literacy, number of schools and other institutions per lakh of population, number of schools for higher education per lakh of population, population served by health units number of beds per lakh of population, number of towns and villages electrified as percentage of total towns and villages in each district and number of irrigation pumpsets electrified. These are the 22 indicators with reference to which you will appreciate that we have adopted in measuring the development of each district, approach of measuring physical achievement. The approach is with regard to the facilities available and not the income approach because it will be misleading, though a big chunk of income may generate from a district it will not be available to the people of the district. Therefore this approach of measuring physical achievements would be more realistic. From this point of view whenever we make provisions in the budget we do take into account this factor and try to give schools where there are less schools, try to give more irrigation facilities where there are less irrigation facilities, try to give more roads where there are less roads. Almost on every item of social welfare and developmental activity certainly something more, probably relatively is given to those districts where that particular facility is below State average. The figures I gave was an assessment in 1970-71 when the plan was submitted. Now if we make a similar assessment as we have made, we find that the range of disparity has gone down between different districts.

Tarring of Bethamangala-Kyasamballi Road

510. SRI K. M. DORESWAMY NAIDU (Bethamangala).—Will the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state.—

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Bethamangala-Kyasamballi road has been very badly damaged;

(b) whether it has come to the notice of Government that jelly was collected for tarring this road for the last 4-5 years back;

(c) the quantity of jelly is still remaining and quantity of jelly stolen during night times;